

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

(From the *London Evening Express*, March 26th.)

THE PRUSSIAN ELECTIONS AND THE ELECTIONS.

THE *Gazette de l'Etat* publishes a circular from the Minister of the Interior to the chief authorities of the Provinces concerning the elections. Amongst other things it says that—

The Government is very far from restraining in any manner whatsoever the legal freedom of the elections; it hopes to find in the elections, conducted with independence and with temperate influence, the necessary security, but it cannot refrain from exerting itself energetically through the medium of its organs, in order that the principles which guide it may be well understood. The Government maintains itself on the ground of the constitution; it respects the right of national representation, but it cannot allow for a moment to give up to preserve with firmness the rights of the Crown and not to allow the royal power to be loosened by a parliamentary government. It is in this that there is the most decided antagonism between the Government of the state and democracy, the manifest object of which is to fix the centre of gravity in the Chamber of Deputies. It is, then, the task of the Government to oppose itself every where in the elections to the democratic party and the party of progress, and to maintain itself as completely as possible of the constitutional and conservative parties. It is unnecessary to say that all corrupt means are excluded. The provincial administrations are especially exhorted to exercise vigilance in this respect. The Government will only the more functionarize a zealous conscience, and holds all participation in the electoral agitation in a sense hostile to the Government as incompatible with the duties of the said functionaries.

BRIGANDAGE IN NAPLES.

THE correspondent of the *La Presse* at Naples has the following:—

On the 15th the English Parliament the Italians are reproached with the inhuman persecutions of Pantani and Fumel; which, moreover, were never carried into effect, Carmine Crocco is perpetrating with his band the most atrocious deeds. The five national guards of the Marignano, and the five national guards of Spinazzola, who were unweariedly for some time ago, were subjected to the most horrible tortures. Their heads were cut off and fixed on pikes, with scraps of paper in the mouth containing

The brigands held an orgie, duncing with women on the mangled remains, whilst their hats were ornamented with the moustachios and the beards of those slain. A Turkish massacre took place yesterday in Caputana. A Between the Magistrate and Torre Magatore, in the district of Lucera, whilst General Dece was making a reconnaissance with two companies of infantry and a squadron of cavalry, Captain Richard, of the 8th regiment of Cavalry, with nineteen soldiers, contrary to the express orders of the commander, from the main body, and came upon the brigands, and, without any provocation, immediately attacked and massacred the captain and his soldiers. Assistance was sent, but it arrived too late.

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS IN AUSTRIA.

In the sitting of the Chamber of Deputies on Thursday, an important question was unexpectedly decided. The discussion upon the penalty in cases of prosecutions of the press, had been brought forward, and had attracted importance to the proposition that if the legal tribuna! decided in any case that the seizure of the periodical was illegal, the Treasury should indemnify the injured party. The discussion was over after the general discussion had commenced, M. de Rury, who represented the Minister of Justice, rose and announced that the Government adopted the principle of indemnification as approved by the chamber with loud and general applause.

THE PRINCIPALITIES.

The Chanceries of France, England, Prussia, Russia, and Italy, at Constantinople, addressed in the course of last month, to the diplomatic agents accredited at Bucharest to Prince Alexander John, a decree relating to the execution of the terms of existing capitulations. The intention of that despatch was to dissuade the government of the Principalities from the idea of believing that the power which has been accorded them for managing their own affairs was of a nature to terminate or weaken their obligation to recognise and execute the treaties concluded by the Porte with the different Great Powers. The plenipotentiaries and representatives of the guaranteeing Powers declare that those capitulations must have in the Principalities the same force as in the rest of the Ottoman empire. The *Porte* is authorised to negotiate with the Principalities of Foreign Affairs of the two Principalities

to that communication. M. Araki, while taking to this declaration, does not refrain from expressing the hope that the great Powers, will gradually be induced to reconsider a decision which the overwhelming logic of facts seems necessarily to modify, as it has modified the point of view and bases from which the international situation of their origin, and will in that way create for the Principals of the world, in accordance with the rights that Europe herself has recently consecrated in their favour.

**THE BOMBAY AND MEDITERRANEAN
MAILS.**

Southampton, March 26.

The Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamship *Elvira* has arrived here with the heavy portion of the above mails. She brings 71 passengers, 1,600 packages of cargo, including raw silk to the value of £80,000.

The *Indus* left Gibraltar for the East on the 17th inst.

The steamer *Cantabria*, from Cadix to Havanah, with troops, broke down, and to avoid her sinking was stranded on the Island of La Gomera, on the 5th inst.

Intelligence from Rabat states that the Sultan's troops had chased the Ben Hassan tribes, who had revolted. The Rif tribes are still refractory.

When the expedition of the Sultan's army amongst some tribes in the neighbourhood of Morocco.

A Federal Corvette of 30 guns, from Philadelphia had arrived at Cadix.

WEATHER WISDOM—Until Admiral Fitzroy stirred up the public mind to meteorology, the barometer had not moved with the age. You have still the stereotyped barometer face of olden times, with little enlightenment beyond it. It is with much satisfaction that we call attention to 'the world's barometer and weather indicator'—the *Illustrated Meteorologist*, which promises to supply fully all the hitherto barometer deficiencies. So far as actual meteorical action is concerned, there can hardly be anything new; it will be seen that, in his introduction, to which we have called attention last week, Mr. Fitzroy says, "The weather is what it is."

pool papers, creates quite a revolution in our previous notions, and enables the practical observer to judge of future weather in a manner at once simple and almost infallibly certain. All Admiral Walker's improvements are embodied in Major Walter's Barometer, and an immense mass of information, shown on its face, is brought before the eye. Further study, it especially commends itself to the agricultural classes, demonstrating, as it does, in well-condensed tables, the weather for twenty years past, also the *London Gazette* average of wind and weather for the same period, thus enabling observers to see the effect of weather on the markets. Doubtless the inference is that the combinations ruling the weather in the past, will be repeated in the future. I am, however, convinced that this weather guide will be hailed by the crop growers and buyers as a great boon. The barometer will be shortly put up at the South-eastern and North-western railways, and it is probable that hull pacinstitutions must adopt so ready a reckoner.

According to *Le Sport*, a journal especially patronized by Young France, the white necktie is doomed to immediate extinction in 1901. It seems that the young men of fashion will not go to parties where this part of the costume is indispensable, and many ladies suggest that the high collar will be the result of this decision. A lady of high distinction, who has the reputation, says *Le Sport*, of making the most elegant courtiers in Europe after Queen Victoria, elegant even to the point of being a little too elegant, has assembled by offering a gracious specimen of her talent to be white-necked button, whom she mistook for the master of the house. Our fashionable journal has taken up this subject, and has given the following reason for the abandonment of the detestable white, and the substitution of rose or pink silk. But what is meant by a gracious specimen of the lady's talent, we, lessler people, conceive ourselves utterly unable to tell.

At the last meeting of the Harley Relief Committee, it was reported by the treasurer that the money received by him amounted to £10,000, while the expenditure had been £7,000. A report was submitted as to the best means of disposing of the funds, and of the amount collected they proposed to invest in debentures £60,000, the interest of which is estimated to produce £1,000 a year.

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The rough weather which seems to wait upon all telegraphic operations set in earnest, and the Gabari was obliged to retire to the doubtful shelter of the coral reef.

Two days elapsed, however, before the weather moderated. On the morning of the 24th operations were resumed, and after a few casts of the grapnel, the line was hooked on to a rock. The cable was then laid out quite tight till it broke in hauling to the surface. A buoy to mark the spot was immediately set up, and soon after the anchor was brought on board. The wire was fastened to the lifeboat was sent to recover as much cable as would be sufficient to land the end on the island of Jubal, about five miles distant. The labor, having to be carried on entirely by manual effort, was very arduous, and the work was necessarily slow and difficult, and at dusk the vessel had to be anchored and the end buoyed for the night. It had, however, been sufficiently long on land to permit of the cable being fastened to the shore. The wire was in good order. So much has been said about the instability of submarine lines laid in comparatively shallow water that the raising of this was looked upon as a feat. It was, in fact, a very simple matter, when brought to the surface, even after having been subjected to the action of the waves over the coral rocks for three years, it was found to be but slightly altered. The examination of the cable by the microscope showed that in some places the wires were corroded slightly, but still the black coating of mud and

oxide with which it was covered so closely resembled the surface of the moon, that the observer believed that the wire had been down more than a few months. The Gabari then continued to underrun the line till within a mile and a half of Jubal Island, and the accounts state that it is difficult to imagine anything more beautiful than the mass of corals, sponges, and shells, and colour, which had oared round the whole cable to the thickness of several inches. These being mostly of a soft tenuous nature would tend most materially to protect the cable from the wire fire decay. The observer then ran the cable under the wire and the cable to Coeser, in order to remove it and lay it to Jubal Island. Through this portion of the line had only been down some fourteen months, yet it was as good as new in the mass of corals, sponges, and shells, and the growth of coral and zoophytes. The station on Jubal Island may now, therefore, be expected to open from day to day, and, as the Peninsular and Oriental steamers, both outward and homeward, will call at Jubal, the communication will be kept up with the overland mail by at least twice or thirteen days, and the same time saved on messages to India. Mr. Clark and his staff are now at Aden to meet the Sir James Duke, the vessel which has taken out the cable from the Cape. The cable is now being examined, as may be found necessary. Though the season for the navigation of these seas will be far advanced, it is yet hoped that much may be accomplished in the way of effecting a thorough communication with India even this summer.

THE REV. DR. ANDREW REED.

THE Rev. Dr. Andrew Reed, a leading and excellent name in the history of the United States, and of high literary reputation, was the son of very respectable parents, and was descended from an ancient Dorsetshire family, a distinguished member of which was Sir John Reed, the friend of Oliver Cromwell and the father of the first Duke of Devonshire. Dr. Andrew Reed was born on November 27, 1787. He was in early life intended for commercial pursuits, and his education was directed to that end. He was, however, led, under the late Mr. Thomas Wilks, to devote himself to the study of the ministry, which he did with devoted piety and eminent success. After his education at Hackney College he was ordained, on the 27th of November, 1811. From the first he was distinguished by his talents, and his official duties first at the New Road Meeting, St. George's-in-the-East, and afterwards at Wyldell Chapel. He was not long before he earned fame also as an author. His early production, a tale, written with a moral in view, entitled "The Mission of the Fish," has run through eighteen editions, and has found translators in France, Germany, and Holland. His "Narrative of a Visit to the American Churches" is a work of an entirely different kind. The purity of its religious teaching, and the elevation of its views, have secured it a wide circulation. His *Quarterly Review* an eloquent tribute of praise. Dr. Reed's published sermons, especially one called "The Revival of Religion," have met with a large amount of public favour. Another work, by him, entitled "The Mission of the Fish," has also met with a large sale, and the same honours paid to it as its predecessor of some many years before, "No Fiction," and passed through an equal number of editions. Many of the noblest public institutions of the United States owe their origin to Dr. Reed. Among these may be mentioned the London Orphan Asylum, at Lower Clapton; the Infant Orphan Asylum, Wauxhall; the Asylum for Coleridge's Children, at a place christened Redhead by the Earl of Devonshire; the Asylum for the poor Cripple, at the Asylum for Idiots, at Earlswood, near Reigate; the Royal Hospital for Incurables; and the Eastern Counties Asylum for the Poor, at Wokingham. In 1858, the sphere of his experience and labours was widened, when he was journeyed through the United States of America, and

connected with Dr. Matheson as a deputation from the Congregational Union to the American Churches. The occasion was for the purpose of visiting the family and congregation was a severe trial to all concerned. The visit, however, was accomplished with the best results, and tended much to consolidate a union amongst the Churches of this country and America. The narrative of the visit, and of the proceedings, was mentioned above as reviewed by the *Quarterly*, excited a general attention from its literary merits and religious information. Dr. Reed was secretary to the East India Bible Society, and defended it in some early attacks upon the *Quarterly*. The *Quarterly* was a day-school Union was formed in his chapel under his presidency. Ever alive to the interests of the poor, he established the first savings' bank in the east of London, and subsequently one of the first of the penny banks. His liberality in giving donations marks the high estimation in which Dr. Reed was held. At the first anniversary dinner of the London Orphan Asylum the great hall of the Union was in the chair, and he said, in his opening remarks, "I have been in the great hall for some years, and I had resolved that, as age and infirmities are creeping upon me, I would go no more; but I am here to-night at the request of that great good man Dr. Reed, whose wishes are to me the law, and whose example I am bound to follow; it was impossible to resist." Owing to infirmities, consequent upon advanced years, and especially to a severe fall while going to his carriage on the morning of the anniversary, Dr. Reed, in October last, resigned his ministry, having laboured for thirty years. The church and congregation recognised the event by the present of 500 guineas as a feeble testimony to their attachment. This sum he immediately sent as a contribution to the London Society for the Fatherless Children, of which he was the founder. Dr. Reed died at his house, Clarendon-house, Hackney-road, on the 26th ultimo, closing a life of singular exertion in perfect peace at the age of seventy-four.

His funeral was attended by a large number of philanthropists were interred on Monday at Abney Park Cemetery. Previous to the funeral cortege being formed a special religious service, conducted by the Rev. Mr. Simpson and the Rev. Dr. Tidman, took place at Wyld's Hall, where the Rev. Mr. Simpson read a mark of sympathy and respect numerous officials and gentlemen connected with the institutions founded by Dr. Reed were present, desirous of testifying their

It may be well here to add that he who devoted his life, and his means while living, to annihilate the various forms of human suffering presented to him, did not forget his charitable institutions in his last moments. He bequeathed them all to be carried out by his will, and has bequeathed them to be carried out by his country, with the earnest prayer that they may be efficiently sustained.—*Illustrated London News.*

POPULATION OF LONDON.—The population of London was 2,803,034 in 1861, as against 3,392,238 in 1861; inhabited houses in 1861, 362,890; in 1851, 358,395.

The amount of a post office robbery of a serious character to the commercial community is continued. On the 9th instant a house at Waterford, Ireland, forwarded a registered letter to Messrs. Leaf, Old Change, London, containing, it is said, a cheque for £2000 of £2000. The letter appears to have been duly received at Martin's-le-Grand, but was not delivered to Messrs. Leaf. On inquiry it was found that the cheque has been presented at the London bankers there, and that the £2000 and gold were obtained for them, and that the notes were subsequently changed into gold at the Bank of England. The Post Office authorities require the postmaster to be made acquainted with the facts, and to be handed over to them for delivery. On the 10th instant the clerk called the postman by name to the pigeon-hole. Somebody answered, who, on being asked, was not the proper person, and after stating the usual form of the postman, the question was given to him to deliver the letter. On this walk, on being interrogated, answered on finding

We wish to direct attention to Messrs. L. E. Threlkeld and Co's sale, this day, at their Rooms, at 11. They advertise groceries, oilmen's stores, Java and Mauritius sugar, Adeli's flour, &c., and a well assorted inventory of Hill and Ledger's goods.—

We are requested by Messrs. Chas. Moore and Co, to direct the attention of warehousemen, drapers, storekeepers, and the trade to their continuation, sale of drapery.

They are collection of photographs ever seen in the Southern Hemisphere.
Terms, cash.

DAY, May 17th, at half past 10 o'clock,
The above.

at 11 o'clock precisely,
invoices of new groceries, olivian's stores.
Detailed particulars in a future issue.
Terms at sale.

Start, on TUESDAY, at 11,
Ex Riflemen,
50 packages new and seasonable boots and shoes.
Full particulars will be published prior to day of sale.
Terms at sale.

On account of whom it may concern.
 Ex Woolloomooloo,
 10 hogsheads cherry
 20 quarter-casks ditto.
 Terms, cash.

The above lot of horses are worthy the notice of parties in want of stylish hacks or heavy draught and carriage horses. They are in splendid condition, having just arrived from the station.

Terms at sale.

